

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 31st October 1891.

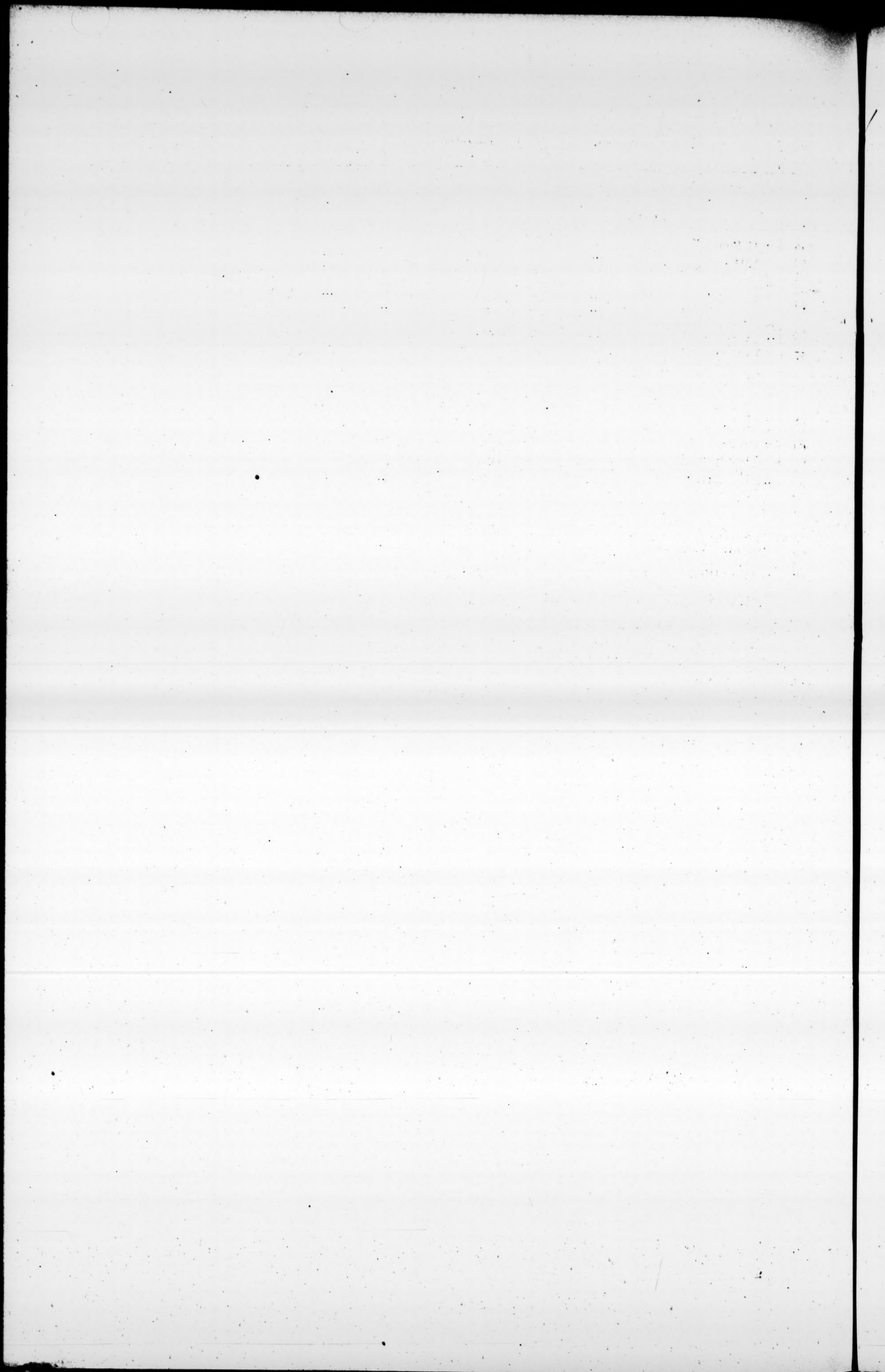
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Nil.			

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Ahmadí"	Tangail, Mymensingh	600	
2	"Kasipore Nivási"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	280	
3	"Navamihir"	Ghatail, Mymensingh	500	
4	"Uluberia Darpan"	Uluberia ...	700	
<i>Trimonthly</i>				
5	"Hitakari"	Kushtea ...	800	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Bangavási"	Calcutta ...	20,000	
7	"Banganivási"	Ditto ...	8,000	
8	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	335	
9	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	400	
10	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	2,200	
11	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	825	
12	"Grámvási"	Ramkristopore, Howrah	1,000	
13	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	212	
14	"Hitavádí"	Calcutta ...	.....
15	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Berhampore ...	.....
16	"Navayuga"	Calcutta ...	500	
17	"Prakriti"	Ditto ...	.....
18	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	609	
19	"Prithivi"	Calcutta ...	.....
20	"Rungpur Dikprakásh"	Kakinia, Rungpur ...	.....
21	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	800-1,000	
22	"Sahayogi"	Burrisal ...	342	
23	"Sakti"	Dacca ...	.....
24	"Samáj-o-Sáhitya"	Garibpore, Nuddea ...	1,000	
25	"Samaya"	Calcutta ...	3,000	
26	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	
27	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	.....
28	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	300	
29	"Som Prakásh"	Calcutta ...	600	
30	"Sudhákár"	Ditto ...	3,100	
31	"Sulabh Samáchar"	Ditto ...	.....	26th October 1891.
<i>Daily.</i>				
32	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Calcutta ...	500	
33	"Bengal Exchange Gazette"	Ditto ...	.....
34	"Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	1,000	25th to 29th October 1891.
35	"Samvád Prabhákár"	Ditto ...	1,500	
36	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	23rd, 24th, and 26th to 29th October 1891.
37	"Sulabh Dainik"	Ditto ...	.....
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
38	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
39	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samáchár Patrika."	Darjeeling ...	50	8th October 1891.
40	"Kashatriya Patriká"	Patna ...	250	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	"Aryávarta"	Calcutta ...	750	22nd ditto.
42	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	500	22nd ditto.
43	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,200	
44	"Champarun Chandrika"	Bettiah ...	350	
45	"Desí Vyápári"	Calcutta ...	.....
46	"Hindi Bangavási"	Ditto ...	.....
47	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	4,500	

No.	Names of newspapers.			Place of publication.		Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
URDU.							
<i>Weekly.</i>							
49	" Al Punch "	...	...	Bankipore	...	.....	19th October 1891.
50	" Anis "	...	...	Patna	...	.....
51	" Calcutta Punch "	...	...	Calcutta	...	.....	19th ditto.
52	" Gauhur "	...	...	Ditto	...	196	
53	" General "	...	...	Ditto	...	.....	19th ditto.
54	" Mehre Monawar "	...	...	Mozufferpore	...	.....	17th and 24th October 1891.
55	" Raisul-Akhbari-Moorshidabad "	...	...	Murshidabad	...	150	
56	" Setare Hind "	...	...	Arrah	...	.....	22nd October 1891.
57	" Urdu Guide and Darussaltanat "	...	...	Calcutta	...	340	
URIYA.							
<i>Monthly.</i>							
58	" Asha "	...	...	Cuttack	...	165	
59	" Echo "	...	...	Ditto	...	.....
60	" Pradip "	...	...	Ditto	...	.....
61	" Samyabadi "	...	...	Ditto	...	.....
62	" Taraka and Subhavartá "	...	...	Ditto	...	.....
63	" Utkalprána "	...	...	Mayurbhunj	...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>							
64	" Dipaka "	...	...	Cuttack	...	.....
65	" Samvad Váhika "	...	...	Balasore	...	200	
66	" Uriya and Navasamvád "	...	...	Ditto	...	420	
67	" Utkal Dípiká "	...	...	Cuttack	...	420	
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.							
BENGALI.							
<i>Fortnightly.</i>							
68	" Paridarshak "	...	...	Sylhet	...	480	
69	" Silchar "	...	...	Silchar	...	500	
<i>Weekly.</i>							
70	" Srihatta Mihir "	...	...	Sylhet	...	332	



I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Urdu Guide and Darussaltanat*, of the 22nd October, says that the Amir of Cabul has proposed paying a visit to England. Such a visit will have the effect of convincing the Amir of the great prowess of the English nation about which His Highness at times has felt doubts.

URDU GUIDE AND
DARUSSALTANAT,
Oct. 22nd, 1891.

2. Referring to the Pamir affair, the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 26th October, says that, allowing that China has any connection with the Pamir range, the Amir of Cabul, it is certain, has nothing to do therewith.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1891.

The Pamir affair and the
Viceroy's visit to Cashmere.

How then will the English object to Russians coming to that region if China does not object to their doing so? Captain Younghusband went to the Pamir accompanied by Lieutenant Davison, and it is said that the Russians refused him admittance into that region, saying that English officers had no business to be there. A rumour was set afloat that the Captain had been killed, and English feeling against Russia rose in consequence to its climax. But the Captain is now returning to Gilgit to meet the Viceroy there. It is not therefore possible that the Viceroy has no political motive in visiting Cashmere. The English are not a shortsighted people. They long ago foresaw that the Russians would gradually advance to the Pamir range, and accordingly placed an outpost at the Gilgit pass. The annexation of Cashmere too was prompted by this desire to provide against Russian advance. Probably Jenghis Khan entered India through the Gilgit pass, and there is no reason why the Russians should not be able to enter it by the same gate.

It will be well if the Russian difficulty is easily settled. But, if Russia succeeds in winning China over to its side, the matter will not allow of a settlement. For it is not easy to see how, in that case, the English will oppose a Russian entry into the Pamir region. But no matter what shape the matter assumes, the English will not be able to sit quietly without opposing Russia in the execution of her scheme. Anxiety has risen to its highest point everywhere. And the anxiety of the Sovereign has filled the people of India, too, with anxiety. Everybody will be happy if the Viceroy's visit to Cashmere can do something towards allaying this anxiety. All things considered, the situation is really a threatening one.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 26th October, has heard that it is proposed to arm police officers with muskets. Not long ago the Calcutta Police used to be armed with swords, which they often put to very wrong use. One Gopal pahrawallah was known to have hacked his mistress with his sword. Another pahrawallah murdered a bill-collector near Jorasanko as the latter was returning to his master with his day's collection. Cases like these led to the disarmament of the Calcutta Police, and the writer feels sure that the arming of the police with deadly weapons will be productive of mischief.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1891.

Arming the police with fire-
arms.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

4. The *Som Prakash*, of the 26th October, sees no reason why accused persons should not be permitted to use police dairies in their defence. The original accounts of all criminal cases are contained in these dairies, and there is no reason why accused persons should be prevented from collecting therefrom anything that may tell in their favour. It is hoped that Government will soon consider the matter.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 26th, 1891.

Use of Police dairies by accused
persons.

5. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 26th October, says that the jury list for the Hughli district, which has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, must have been very carelessly drawn up, as it contains the names of many dead persons, and in several cases gives wrong addresses. Attention is specially drawn to the addresses of jurors selected from the Bansberia thana, in which great confusion

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1891.

The Hughli Jury list.

is observable. Qualification has not also been carefully attended to in the case of these jurors. Very probably the compilation of the list was entrusted to a man having no knowledge of his business. It is thus that jury lists are made up, and then when defects appear in the results of jury-trial, it is the system that is condemned. Such is the sense of justice of the rulers of India !

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct., 29th, 1891.

6. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 29th October, refers to Mr. Manisty, Magistrate of Moorshedabad. Mr. Manisty's dealings with Babu Jagannath Saha of Moorshedabad and his nephew, and observes as follows :—

The Lieutenant-Governor went to Moorshedabad shortly after Mr. Manisty's oppressions upon Babu Jagannath Saha and his nephew had been committed, and it was His Honour's duty to have taught him a lesson. But as he took no steps to that end, Jagannath Babu has been compelled to seek the protection of a court. He wants to sue Mr. Manisty for damage, and has accordingly served a notice on him. It is hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor will now take the necessary steps. The whole difficulty is likely to be at an end if Mr. Manisty asks pardon of Jagannath Babu. There can be no harm in admitting error seeing that even the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed regret to the mercantile community for his statements in regard to them in the Income-tax Resolution.

(d)—Education.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 29th, 1891.

7. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 29th October, has the following :—

Sir Alfred Croft.

The Director of Public Instruction too has come within the scope of the rules relating to tours which have been promulgated by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Director seldom inspects the schools and colleges under him. It is true he starts on tour with the Lieutenant-Governor during the rainy season, but while touring he thinks more about amusing himself than about business. He goes wherever the Lieutenant-Governor goes, and visits a school or a college if the Lieutenant-Governor happens to visit it. This is not inspection. Under some recent Lieutenant-Governors, Sir Alfred Croft became almost a Secretary to Government; and some people say that he is a courtier of the Lieutenant-Governor. Messrs. Young, Atkinson, Sutcliffe and Woodrow did not discharge their duties as Director in the way Sir Alfred is doing. They all did their work in an independent spirit. That the Director of Public Instruction, who is the chief inspecting educational officer, should pass his whole time in Calcutta and Darjeeling and do all his work by means of letters, sitting within his office room is a style of doing the headship of the Education Department which cannot be approved by a good ruler. Sir George Campbell would not have tolerated this, and it seems that Sir Charles Elliott will not tolerate it either. If it had been possible to do all work by means of letters and telegrams, India would have been governed from England. Sir Alfred Croft has given the Lieutenant-Governor to understand that as he has to do much work in connection with the Calcutta University, he cannot go out on tours of inspection. The Lieutenant-Governor has of course had to admit this plea, but His Honour's very next statement that the Director must be on tour for two months during the rains and two months during the cold weather, shows that he has not accepted that plea as a very valid one. The Director does not get his salary for doing University work. And considering that Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerji can, as Vice-Chancellor, do so much University work in addition to his duties as a Judge, one does not see how University work can stand in the way of the Director's doing the duties of his office properly. There is no University work which will remain undone if not done by the Director. It is true Government is still connected with the University and has an interest in maintaining its influence there and has a policy to carry out in the Education Department, but that is no reason why the Director should interfere in every University matter. Previous Directors were also Fellows of the University, but, unlike Sir Alfred Croft, they never put their hand in every University affair.

Sir Alfred is very fond of exercising power and interfering in all things. He wants to reign in the Syndicate of the University, to direct all the other Syndics, and to get every rule and regulation framed and passed according to his wish. It is for this reason that he unnecessarily interferes in every

University affair, and it is also for this reason that he has formed a party of his own within the University. All the University Fellows who are officers of the Education Department belong to Sir Alfred's party. Sir Alfred is the leader—the Salisbury of this party.

It is because Sir Alfred plays the leader that he has to devote so much time to University work. He need not devote so much time to it, for his interference, instead of doing good, often does much harm. It is owing to him that the Fellows who are officers of the Education Department cannot do their duty independently. It is the general belief that good will result from the curtailment of the Director's powers in the University, and such curtailment is desirable, the more so as his influence in the University stands in the way of his doing satisfactorily his inspection work as Director of Public Instruction, for which he draws so large a salary. It is hoped that Sir Charles Elliott will look to this.

The Lieutenant-Governor says that the Director will have to tour in the mofussil for four months in the year, viz., two months during the rains, and two months during the cold weather. And it is hoped that steps will be taken to see that, while touring in the rainy season, Sir Alfred does not accompany the Lieutenant-Governor as a courtier. Sir George Campbell strongly disliked officials who tried to play the courtier, and Sir Charles Elliott ought to be like Sir George.

The Lieutenant-Governor has asked the Director to inspect every College and every Madrasa once a year, and to do his inspection in concert with his Inspectors, Joint-Inspectors, &c. His Honour evidently means by this that while on tour, Sir Alfred should have his assistants near him. If everything could have been left to be done by Inspectors, Joint-Inspectors, &c., there would have been no necessity of maintaining the office of Director of Public Instruction. If it had been possible to carry on all educational work by means of letters, a Secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor could have been left in charge of the whole Education Department. A separate officer has been appointed as Director of Public Instruction in order that he may look into the condition of the Education Department with his own eyes. But Sir Alfred has, as a matter of fact, become a Secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor. During the rule of Sir Rivers Thompson and Sir Steuart Bayley, he spent his time in playing the courtier. It will not be so, it is hoped, under Sir Charles Elliott.

Reference is then made to the Lieutenant-Governor's statement that the Director should acquaint himself with the condition of the education of the people, and their feelings in the matter of education, in order to ascertain whether or not they are willing to take charge of their own education, &c., and the following remarks are made:—

All this means that the Director should see things for himself, and not depend for every matter on his Inspectors. Sir Alfred is now guided entirely by the advice of his Inspectors, and this is why the Education Department is retrogressing under his administration. The writer is glad that Sir Charles Elliott has been able to find this out.

Reference is then made to Sir Charles Elliott's directions that the Director should make the acquaintance of all officers of his department and of persons who are intimately connected with it, and settle all quarrels which might take place between his officials and the members of Municipalities, District Boards, and other local bodies, and the following remarks are made:—

Everybody knows that the Director has no personal knowledge of most of the officers of his department, and that in deciding quarrels between his men and members of the local bodies he depends on the advice of his inspectors. Many a District Board in Bengal can bear testimony to this fact. Again, as he has no personal knowledge of the fitness or ability of most of the educational officers, supersession of men of merit by indifferent men is a frequent occurrence in his department.

The writer had much more to say about the Director of Public Instruction; but as the Lieutenant-Governor has himself shewn a desire to keep an eye upon the Director's work, he will make no further remarks. It is also hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor will watch not only the Director's inspection work but also his selection of text-books, and put down the jobbery and favouritism that marks the selection.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 26th, 1891.

Assessment of residential houses
by the Calcutta Municipality.

8. The *Som Prakash*, of the 26th October, has the following:—

Government borrows money and makes much profit by using it; and yet it allows only 4 per cent. interest on the sums borrowed by it. The Calcutta Municipality, on the contrary, regards the estimated costs of constructing houses as so much capital, and then assesses the income from such capital at 5 per cent., although such capital is not and cannot be used in a way to yield any profit! It thus fixes the rate of interest on money supposed to be lost, but in point of fact remaining unused, higher than that which is given by Government on sums actually borrowed by it. In propriety the income from the capital spent in constructing houses ought to be fixed lower than the rate of interest on Government securities, say at 2 or 3 per cent. It is hoped that the Municipality will consider the matter.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

MEHIR MONAWAR,
Oct. 24th, 1891.

9. The *Mehir Monawar*, of the 24th October, says that the proposed cadastral survey will interfere with the rights of both zemindars and ryots granted under the permanent settlement. The writer therefore hopes that Government will give up the idea of the survey.

(h)—*General.*

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 25th, 1891.

10. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 25th October, says that the Subordinate Judge, Babu Amritlal Chatterji, who was in charge of the Small Cause Courts at Narail, Jhenidah and Magura in the district of Jessore, has been transferred to Hazaribagh. No new officer will be appointed in his place, and his duties as a Small Cause Court Judge will be done by Munsifs. A similar arrangement has been made in the district of Nuddea too. There the Subordinate Judge, Babu Ananda Kumar Sarvadhikari, who was in charge of the Small Cause Courts at Kushtia, Ranaghat, Chuadanga and Meherpur, has been transferred to Purulia, and Munsifs have been ordered to do his duties in addition to their own. Sir Charles Elliott is determined to reduce expenditure, but reduction of expenditure means depriving only natives of their bread, for the shears of retrenchment cannot touch English officials. The writer cannot approve of retrenchment of this kind. But nobody pays any heed to the representations of the native press which exists only to be frowned upon.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 26th, 1891.

11. The following letter appears in the *Som Prakash* of the 26th October:—
We have read with pleasure the last number of the *Som Prakash*. The reason why we are glad is that the proprietor, the editor, the manager and the printer of the *Bangavasi*, who were prosecuted by Government under section 124A of the Penal Code, submitted a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Elliott, admitting their fault. His Honour has, after consulting with the Viceroy, withdrawn the case against the *Bangavasi* men. By this act the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Sir John Edgar have undoubtedly deserved the thanks of all editors of native papers. It is true that the *Bangavasi* made some unreasonable and insulting statements against Government, but it is nevertheless a fact that it never intended the subversion of the British Government, or thought of creating disaffection against it. It is owing to great spiritual merit acquired by us that we have obtained the shelter of the tree of British protection, and not even confirmed lunatics would wish to injure even one leaf of that tree. Besides, the Sovereign is a great god in the eyes of a true Hindu [this is a great god in the shape of man]. We are poor, helpless, and without friends; and it is ridiculous to think that we should desire to bring in a flood of salt-water by cutting the strong embankment of the British Raj. There will be no end of our miseries if the English leave this country and go home. Englishmen may or may not know this, but we know this well. Whole populous villages in Bengal are beaten and put to trouble by a few Kabuli itinerants, *lathis* in hand. And shall we not call those fools who see this with their own eyes, and yet cherish ill-will

against the British Raj? There is not the slightest doubt that if the English leave us we will be subjected to blows from the iron-mounted *lathis* of the Kabulis, and neither the Congress, nor the speechifying hero, Mr. Banerji, nor all the editors of newspapers, will be able to save us. Even a schoolboy can understand all this, and it cannot be that the *Bangavasi* authorities do not understand it. Nevertheless the unreasonable things which they have said are certainly pardonable, for they expressed themselves in that way under the belief that the Consent Act would put an end to Hinduism. In point of fact, the *Bangavasi* is not disloyal. There can be no doubt about its loyalty. As Government committed a mistake by bringing a charge of disloyalty against the *Bangavasi*, so it has shown kindness, greatness and liberality by withdrawing the case. For this, every educated man in Bengal is praising Government in unmeasured terms.

12. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 27th October, refers to the Tour Resolution of Government, and observes as follows:—

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 27th, 1891.

Like Sir George Campbell, Sir Charles Elliott loves to go about and see things with his own eyes. Like Sir George he also loves to make his officials work and dislikes idleness. Lazy officials are therefore as much alarmed as they were under Sir George. Sir George Campbell liked to follow a liberal policy, and it is probable that Sir Charles will also like to do the same thing, though he has as yet given no indication that he will do so. It is to be hoped that, instead of giving his attention only to small things, he will attend to great things also, for it is great things which claim most attention from the rulers.

Reference is then made to the part of the resolution in which the members of the Revenue Board are directed to go out on tours, and the following remarks are made:—

The members of the Board of Revenue seldom go out on tours; perhaps they do not like to move about, and the Lieutenant-Governor's orders requiring them to make tours are therefore extremely likely to be unpleasant to them. There can, however, be no doubt that much good will be done if these orders are carried out; provided that care is taken that zemindars and other people are not put to trouble and inconvenience in consequence of these tours. For, as matters now stand, tours by Government officials are a constant source of trouble and inconvenience to zemindars, talukdars, and other respectable people in the mofussil. The petty officers who accompany the big officials on their tours are most oppressive in their dealings with the people; and touring officials will, therefore, have to keep a strict eye upon them. The Lieutenant-Governor will have to see that the tours of his officials do not entail the smallest trouble and inconvenience upon any class of people. The object of these tours is to cultivate better relations with the people, and great harm will be done if this object is defeated by the carelessness of the officials.

13. The same paper refers to the remark made in certain Canadian papers in reference to the *Bangavasi* case, that Lord Lansdowne could never have done in Canada what he has done in India, and observes that the people of Canada are a free people.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

14. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 28th October, has the following on the Viceroy's visit to Cashmere:—

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 28th, 1891.

The Viceroy has gone to Cashmere accompanied by his wife, councillors, and the military. Cashmere is having a gala day of it on that account. Srinugger looks quite a new city.

A royal dinner was given at which were present the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, and the Viceroy's councillors and courtiers; and toasts were proposed according to custom. Colonel Prideaux made a speech in the name of the Maharaja Pratap Singh, in which praises of Her Majesty and of the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, too, were sung. The speech was one gushing stream of delight and buoyant hope. The Viceroy's reply, too, was expressive of

delight, and conveyed to the Maharaja encouragement and hopes for the future.

The Viceroy's speech has filled everybody with the hope that His Excellency will vest the Maharaja with full royal powers. Everybody knows that the Maharaja is now only a puppet, and has, for some reason or other, been deprived of all power in the administration of his State. But in the present state of Cashmere no harm will be done to the State by investing the Maharaja with full powers, nay, it will do the State great good. The Viceroy has now clearly perceived that it is absolutely necessary to please the amirs, the omras, the sardars, and the jagirdars of the State. His Excellency has also come to see clearly that the present position of the Maharaja is not liked by these people and by the Maharaja's subjects in general. His Excellency has, therefore, given hopes to all His Highness' subjects that their wishes will be fulfilled. The speech clearly indicates that the Maharaja will in no long time be re-invested with full powers. And the Maharaja's subjects take or will take His Excellency's speech in this light. His Excellency will, no doubt, fulfil the hopes he has excited in the minds of all. He would not certainly have excited these hopes if he had not the intention of fulfilling them. It is better not to excite hopes at all than not to fulfil them after having excited them. His Excellency knows this; and he has, therefore, said that he will determine the future of Cashmere by examining its present condition. If His Excellency had not the intention of restoring to the Maharaja his full powers, he would not certainly have spoken in this strain or excited false hopes in the minds of the people of Cashmere. Nor does the writer see any reason why Maharaja Pratap Singh should continue a puppet, when the reforms approved by the English Government have been introduced in every department of the administration. The Maharaja is quite in his senses, and he will not certainly move an inch out of the path that will be indicated by the English Government. Why then should he any longer remain a puppet? Lord Lansdowne is not such a short-sighted man as not to fulfil hopes which he has himself excited. No Viceroy, in fact, can be so short-sighted.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 7th, 1891.

15. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 27th October, hopes that

Sir Philip Hutchins' coolie enquiry.

Sir Philip Hutchins will realize the true condition of the coolies in the tea gardens of Assam. It will not do for him to depend on other people's statement.

The writer can say without fear that Sir Philip will not learn the true condition of the coolies if he depends on the statements of the planters alone. Those who have the good of the coolies at heart should not remain idle at this moment. The writer will be glad if Associations having for their object the good of the coolies are established in Bengal and Assam. He is very sorry to see Baboo Dwarka Nath Ganguli of the *Sanjivani* in the sick-bed at this movement. For he is a real friend of the coolies and takes great interest in the coolie question.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 31st October 1891.